$\frac{\text{WORKERS COMPENSATION SPECIALISTS'}}{\text{CHECKLIST}}$

Upon receipt of claim form(s), review for accuracy and completeness. Follow the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's information requirements.
Contact employee's supervisor to discuss specifics of case. ⇒ Discuss the possibility of controversion/challenge, employee duty status, receipt of medical evidence, and supervisor responsibilities, etc. ∘ Review "Supervisory Workers Compensation Checklist" with the Supervisor. ∘ Remind the supervisor that the CA-1 must be forwarded to OWCP within 14 days of receipt by the supervisor.
Establish case file. ⇒ Complete case management worksheet, place on left inside of case folder. Initiate call-up date for next appropriate action.
Enter claim form into WCIS. Enter call-up date in tickler function.
Review case file at regularly scheduled intervals.
 ⇒ Contact supervisor, employee, and DOL where appropriate to determine duty status, latest medical evidence, pending adjudicative and case management issues, etc. ⇒ In conjunction with supervisor, send CA-17 to employee's physician if no current medical documentation is received that indicates when the employee can return to work and what are his/her work tolerance limitations.
If COP is to be terminated, advise timekeeper to convert timecards.
If the employee is expected to remain out of work for more than 45 days, around the 35 th day, provide the supervisor with a CA-7 for his/her completion, and have the employee complete his/her sections of the form. Review for accuracy and completeness. Submit the CA-7 immediately to DOL. Request SF-52 from supervisor.
Track case status, payment of medical bills and compensation payments, and other important case information in DOL's Automated Query System (AQS) and DOT's Workers Compensation Information System.
If medical evidence shows employee is capable of working in limited duty capacity, contact supervisor to determine if light duty can be provided.
 ⇒ If not, contact the claims examiner and request vocational rehabilitation services. ⇒ If medical evidence is missing or insufficient to establish ongoing disability from employment, contact the claims examiner and request second opinion evaluation.
Maintain contact with supervisor, employee, and the claims examiner until such time as employee returns to duty, or DOL determines that employee is not expected to return.
Periodically review the chargeback reports for accuracy and questionable charges.